



Asia Part 2

## Straits:

- Strait of Hormuz
- Connect :UAE and Iran
- Separate: Persian Gulf with Gulf of Oman.



- **Bering Strait**
- Connect:Asia and North America
- Separate:East Siberian Sea with Bering Sea



- **Korea Strait**
- Connect:South Korea and Kyushu (Japan)
- Separate:Yellow Sea with Sea of Japan

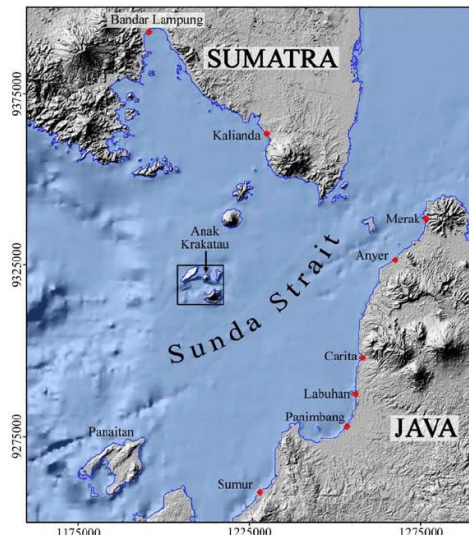


**Formosa Strait (Taiwan Strait)**  
Connect:Taiwan and China  
Separate:East China Sea with South China Sea

**Luzon Strait**  
Connect:Taiwan and Luzon (Philippines)  
Separate:South China Sea with Pacific Ocean.



**Malacca Strait**  
 Connect: Malaya Peninsula and Sumatra  
 Separate: Java Sea with Bay of Bengal



**Sunda Strait**  
 Connect: Java and Sumatra  
 Separate: Java Sea with India Ocean



**Strait of Bosphorus**  
 Connect: Asia and Europe  
 Separate: Black Sea with Sea of Marmara.



**Strait of Johore**  
 Connect: Singapore and Malaysia  
 Separate: South China Sea with Strait of Malacca

## Quick Revision

- **Longest Straits:** Strait of Malacca (800 km) connects the Andaman Sea with the South China Sea (Pacific Ocean).
- **Narrowest Strait:** Strait of Bosphorus connecting the Black Sea with the Marmara Sea.
- **Bering Strait:** separates Asia from America.
- **Bass Strait:** separates Australia from Tasmania.
- **Gibraltar Strait:** Separates Africa from Europe.



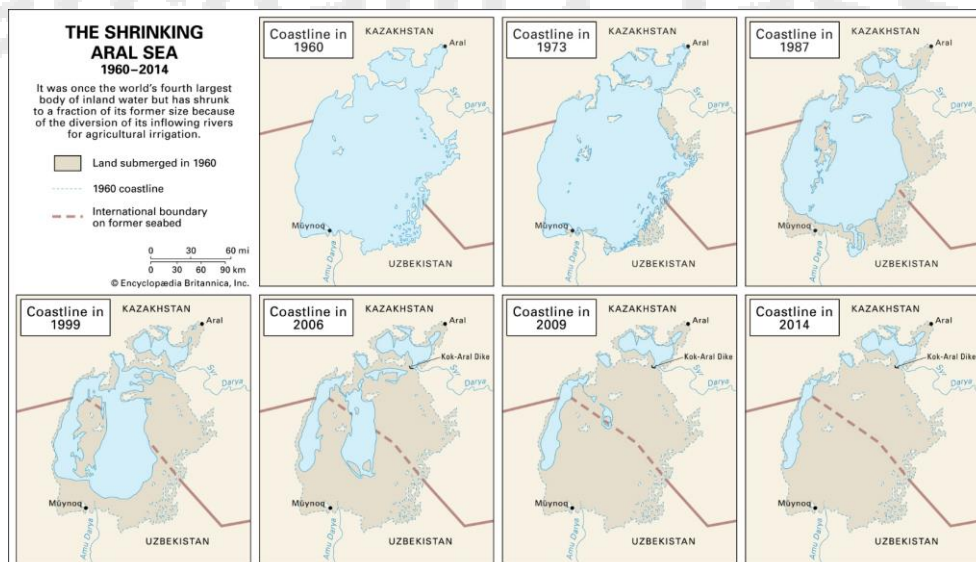


# Major lakes of Asia

- **Lake Baikal**, located in southern Russia, is the deepest lake in the world, reaching a depth of 1,620 meters (5,315 feet). The lake contains 20 percent of the world's unfrozen fresh water, making it the largest reservoir on Earth. It is also the world's oldest lake, at 25 million years old.



- **Lake Balkhash**
- Located in Kazakhstan.
- **Aral Sea**
- Located between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan
- Two principal Asian rivers, the Amu Darya and Syr Darya flow through semi arid depression into the sea.



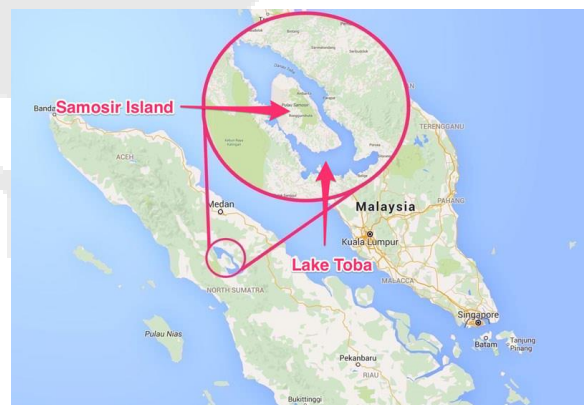
- **Lake Van**
- The largest lake of Turkey.
- One of the saltiest lake in the world.
- **Lake Asad**
- Located in Syria.



- **Dead Sea**
- It is an example of rift valley lake which lies along the West Bank of Jordan.
- One of the deepest points of Asia is the world's lowest lake.
- The Jordan river flows into the Dead Sea, which has no outlet, and evaporation balances the inflow



- **Lake Toba**
- Situated in Sumatra (Indonesia).
- An example of crater of caldera lake.
- **Lop Nor**
- Salt lake in China, site of numerous nuclear testing.
- Tarim river drains into the lake.



- **Caspian Sea**

- The largest lake in the world which is five times larger than the Lake Superior.
- It separates Europe from Asia.



## Sea and Gulf

- The Persian Gulf has an area of more than 234,000 square kilometers.
- It borders Iran, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, and Iraq.
- The gulf is subject to high rates of evaporation, making it shallow and extremely salty.
- The seabed beneath the Persian Gulf contains an estimated 50 percent of the world's oil reserves.
- The countries that border the gulf have engaged in a number of disputes over this rich resource.



- The Bay of Bengal is the largest bay in the world, covering almost 2.2 million square kilometers and bordering Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, and Burma.
- Many large rivers, including the Ganges and Brahmaputra, empty into the bay.
- The briny wetlands formed by the Ganges-Brahmaputra on the Bay of Bengal is the largest delta in the world.





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- A map of the North Pacific Ocean region. The map shows the Sea of Okhotsk to the west of the Kamchatka Peninsula and Sakhalin Island. To the south is the Sea of Japan, with Japan to its south. Further west are North Korea and South Korea. To the north is Russia, and to the northeast is Alaska. The Arctic Ocean is at the top, and the Bering Sea is to the northwest. The Kuril Islands are shown as a chain between Sakhalin and Japan. A scale bar at the bottom right indicates distances from 0 to 1,000 Kilometres, and a north arrow is present.



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- A topographical map of the Middle East and surrounding regions. The map shows the Mediterranean Sea to the northwest, the Red Sea to the west, the Persian Gulf to the northeast, and the Arabian Sea to the southeast. Major countries labeled include Syria, Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Sudan, Eritrea, Yemen, Oman, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, and South Sudan. Smaller regions like the Sinai Peninsula, Jordan, Bahrain, Qatar, U.A.E., and Socotra (Yemen) are also marked. Water bodies are labeled: Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Gulf of Oman, and Arabian Sea. The map is credited to edubaba.com and includes a copyright notice for 2020.

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- A map of the Black Sea region. The Black Sea is the central feature, colored blue. Surrounding countries are labeled: ROMANIA to the northwest, UKRAINE to the north, RUSSIA to the northeast, GEORGIA to the east, TURKEY to the south, and GREECE to the southwest. Other countries shown include SERBIA, MACEDONIA, BULGARIA, and MOLDOVA. Major cities are marked with black dots and labeled: Odessa, Rostov-on-Don, Kerch, Sevastopol, Yalta, Novorossiysk, Sochi, Batumi, Trabzon, Ordu, Samsun, Zonguldak, Istanbul, Burgas, Varna, and Athens. The Sea of Azov is located to the north of the Black Sea, and the Sea of Marmara is to the southwest. The Aegean Sea is to the west of Greece. A scale bar at the bottom left shows distances in Kilometres (0, 125, 250, 500) and includes a north arrow. An inset map in the bottom right corner shows the location of the Black Sea within the broader context of Europe and the Middle East.

Gulf of Oman	Between Iranian Plateau and Oman	Indian Ocean
Gulf of Aden	Between Somalia and Yemen	Indian Ocean
Gulf of Aquaba	Between Aquaba (Jordan) and Sinai Peninsula (Egypt).	Red Sea



## Resources

- Asia's climate can be most generally divided into three zones:
- North/central,
- Southwest
- Southeast

### • North/central Zone—

- The continent's north/central zone is affected by cold and dry Arctic winds, especially the Siberia region of Russia.
- Hardier grains, such as barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, and wheat, are grown in the central and southern areas of this zone, where permanent frosts inhibit plant growth.
- Animal husbandry is also very important in this zone. In Mongolia, for example, 75 percent of agricultural land is allocated to the rearing of livestock, such as sheep, goats, and cattle.

### • Southwest—

- The southwest zone is a dry, hot region that stretches from the Gobi Desert in Mongolia through Pakistan, Iran, and into the Arabian Peninsula.
- This zone has very few areas with enough moisture and precipitation to produce crops. Grains, such as barley and corn, are the principal irrigated crops of some countries.
- Dates, figs, apricots, olives, onions, grapes, and cherries are the most important of these fruit and vegetable crops.



- **Southeast–**

- The southeast zone is greatly affected by the summer monsoon season.
- Rice is one of Asia's most important agricultural commodities and a major food staple of the entire continent.
- Many regions where rainfall is less, grow a large amount of wheat.
- Southeast Asia is also a major producer of tropical fruits, such as mango, papaya, and pineapple. India is the world's largest mango-producing nation, accounting for roughly 40 percent of total global output.

- India, Pakistan and Afghanistan came to an agreement to buy natural gas from Turkmenistan. The agreement between them was signed on April 24, 2008, in Ashgabat. Although by 2012, the governments of India and Afghanistan had yet to decide on the transit fee for the gas passing through Afghan territory.
- Construction on the project started in Turkmenistan on 13 December 2015 and was completed by mid-2019. Construction on the Afghan side started on February 24, 2018, while construction on Pakistan began to start by October 2019



- The Golden Crescent region of the South Asia comprises Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan. The Golden Triangle is the area where the borders of Thailand, Laos and Myanmar meet at the confluence of the Ruak and Mekong rivers. These two areas are known as the major opium production regions of the world.



## Mining:

- China, India, Russia, and Indonesia are the continent's most productive mining economies. These countries extract many of the same minerals.
- China is the world's largest producer of aluminum, gold, tin, and coal.
- India is also a major producer of aluminum and iron ore, along with other minerals such as barite (used in drilling fluids), chromium (used in steel production and dyes), and manganese (used in steel production).
- Russia is a major producer of coal, tungsten (used in steel production), diamonds, iron, and steel.
- Indonesia is a major producer of coal, gold, copper, and tin.

## Drilling

- Countries on the Arabian Peninsula have the world's largest deposits of oil and natural gas. These fossil fuels are drilled for energy and fuel.
- The oil found throughout the Arabian Peninsula and the Middle East is of the highest quality: light sweet crude.
- Light sweet crude oil is used to make gasoline, kerosene, and diesel fuels.
- In 2010, Saudi Arabia was the world's largest manufacturer of petroleum liquids, producing 10.07 million barrels of liquid fuels every day. (An oil barrel is 159 liters or 42 gallons.) It also has the world's largest oil reserves, at roughly 250 billion barrels.
- Russia has oil reserves in Siberia and massive natural gas reserves throughout the Arctic.
- Russia and Iran have the world's largest reserves of natural gas, while the US produces the most.

## Questions

The Gaza Strip is a self-governing territory of:

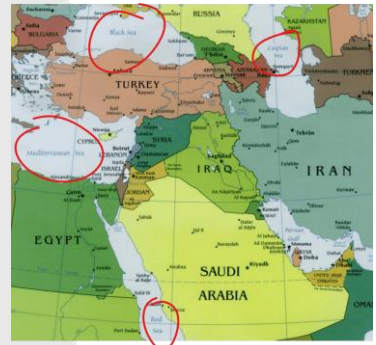
- (a) Israel
- (b) Jordan
- (c) Lebanon
- (d) Palestine

- Hamas is a Palestinian Islamist political organization and militant group that has waged war on Israel since the group's 1987 founding, most notably through suicide bombings and rocket attacks. It seeks to replace Israel with a Palestinian state. It also governs Gaza independently of the Palestinian Authority.



Which of these water bodies witnesses sun rise at the earliest?

- a) Red Sea
- b) Black Sea
- c) Caspian Sea
- d) Mediterranean Sea



The Red Sea is a strip of water and an inlet of the Indian Ocean occupying the area separating the continent of Africa from Asia. The countries bordering the Red Sea are –

1. Saudi Arabia
2. Yemen
3. Ethiopia
4. Egypt
5. Djibouti

Select the correct answer code:

- a) 1, 2, 3, 4
- b) 1, 2, 3, 5
- c) 2, 3, 4, 5
- d) 1, 2, 4, 5



- The six countries that border the Red Sea are the following: Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Egypt, Sudan, Eritrea, and Djibouti.



Which of the following imaginary line passes through Asia?

- A. Equator, Tropic of Cancer and Arctic Circle
- B. Equator, Tropic of Capricorn and Arctic Circle
- C. International Date line and Tropic of Capricorn
- D. International Date line, Tropic of Cancer and Arctic Circle

Which of the following separate Asia from the Africa continent?

- A. Berling Strait and Red Sea
- B. Red Sea and Arabian Sea
- C. Suez Canal and Red Sea
- D. Suez Canal Berling Strait

Parcham Classes

Question	Answer
1	d
2	c
3	d
4	a
5	c



Parcham Classes